No. 211 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMORIGH. Fall Styles of Gentlemen's, Youther and Chile
reu's Hars and Cara. The especial attention of ladies
realied to our issee assortment of Children's Hars and Cars,
eantiful Furs, &c. J. W. KELLOGO, No. 122 Canal-st.

579 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PUR-

No. 579 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

No. 579 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

GREATERS 25 per cent. less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting from the recentlarge netion sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation. New styles Persetry, 8/ to 11/ per yard.

New styles Strussels, 8/ to 19/ per yard.

New styles Springer 18/ to 10/ per yard.

New styles Springer 18/ to 10/ per yard.

New styles superime Imprain, 5/ to 7/ per yard.

Ingrain, 2/ to 4/ per yard.

Also a large stock of new patterns Ott. CLOTUS, and all other code pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSHERY, No. 456 Broadway,

near Grand-et, cheep side.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE-On the EUROPEAN AN, No. 664 Broadway. Rooms 50 CENTS A DAY, and with ally furnished Partons adjoining, \$1 additional. See ad-tisement under "Board," in this paper. WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will

WINTER CLOTHING.—The differentiagness will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality READY-MADS CLOTHING, comprising Overcosts, Business Coats, Pantalona, Vusts, &c., at wholessle prices, with a view of reducting the new premises of the old stand, No. 291 Broadway, on the last of February next, with an entire new stock.

WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barciayet.

CLOTHING.—Seasonable CLOTHING of the latest style and best quality, and sold at prices to suit the times, can be obtained of HEWIT, COULSON & Co., Ill Fulton et, and 89 Ann et.

GOOD BOOTS—GOOD BOOTS,—The Boots and Shoes manufactured by WATRIES, No. 114 Falton-st., are not only handsome, but Durante. There is no place where surves. Boots can be found than at WATRIES. True economy teaches that the EEST is always the cheapest; and this is only of the best reasons why those who want really good Boots should buy at WATRIES'S. MELOBEONS.-The largest assortment of cele-

prated MELODEONS in the United States, at a less price than can be had elsewhere. Among them those of S. D. & H. W. Smith's well-known make, celebrated as being tuned in the equal temperament. Horacce Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

GENTS. BEST KID GLOVES AT 624 CENTS PER PAIR.—Just received 400 dozen Genta. Kid Gloves, from the celebrated manufactory of Bajon, which we will offer this morning at 51 per pair. Also Gents. Cravata, Sociaf, Under Garments, Pocket-liandkorchiefs, &c. E. H. Leadmanter, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard et. ÆOLIAN PIANOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s PRE-

HOMAN FLANOS. WITHOUT the celebrated Rollan attachment; Hallett & Cunston's Planos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.); Hoace Waters's Model Planos, pronounced by the Mighest musical authorities to be equal in power, brilliancy and wreatness of tone, and elasticity of tone, to any of American manufacture; Planos of several other celebrated Boston and New-York manufacturers. Each instrument guaranteed, and model at prices which derly competition. Second-hand Planos at great bargains; prices from \$40 to \$150. Cash paid for second-hand Planos. Planos to rest. sold at prices runs and the prices from \$40 to \$150.

The prices from \$40 to \$150.

The prices February for rest.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway

Districts [--]

CHINA AND GLASS AT AUCTION PRICES!—DA-

MERINOES-MERINOES,-Just received from auction three hundred pieces fine French Merinoss from 6) to 10]; 566 do. Rich Plats Merinose, from 3) to 6); also Bonba-sines, De Laines, Shawle, Ribbons, Biankets, Quille, Lace Cur-tains, Linens, &c., all at great hargains. E. H. LEADRATER, No. 347 Brondway, corner Leonard st.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING .- The cheapest

their Clothing.

NOVEMBER.—Ladies, winter is coming, and if you wish CLOTH BUTTON BOOTS with warm linings GAITER BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds. Boys' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes with India Rabbor Moses of all the various styles (Goodyear's patent.) the vary best unanufacture, patronice.

1. M. Miller & Co., No. 184 Canalet.

CLOSING OUT THE FALL STOCK OF NEW AND CLOSING OUT THE FALL STOCK OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS—S & M. E. TOWLE & CO. are selling the balance of their rich Brocade Plaid and Striped Silks at prices 39 per cent less than the cost of importation; Lyons' Velves 18 silk; Brown, Chocolaite and Block Twilled Cloth for Clocks from 61 for 29, worth 18; and 43 per yard; Lupine From 6 to 10; and will open to day 5 cases of Casherina from 61 to 10; and will open to day 5 cases of Casherror and Thilbets at 12]c, per yard; Broches and Wooden Brown and Thilbets at 12]c, per yard; Broches and Wooden Shawla at prices so low that they must be examined by all who wish to save money by profitable investment.

Columnia Hall, No. 221 Grand-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"One Gentle Word," "Love Lake."" Minnie Grzy," and "Had I the Wings of a Fairy Gay." Four beautifol songs by the popular componer, Stephon Glover, 36 cents each. aung by Sanford's Troupe, at their drawing room entertainments with the greatest success. Music sent by mail, postpark. Honace Warrans, No. 30 Grondway. FURS OF EVERY VARIETY.-KNOX has his mag-

nificent stock of superb Furs all ready for the inspection of the public; and Ladies who wish to procure a nice and fashionable. "set," at a great bargain, should call upon him at once, either at No. 533 Broadway, or No. 129 Fulton at. KNOW-NOTHINGS—AMERICANS.—The Book for all of you.—The "KNOW NOTHING TOKEN" a Wide-Awake Gift for 1856. Edited by "One of "Em." See advertisement

TREES FOR STREETS, &C., CHEAP,-WM. R.

PRINCE & Co., Flushing, wish to sell off promptly 5 000 large ORNAMENTAL TREES, on the railroad line through their Nusseries, at low rates in quantity. SHIRTS! WINTER "-Under-Shirts and Drawers

very cheep. Thick, heavy subtantial Weolen Undergarments a low as four shillings early, also all qualities at reduced prices Gentlemens' furnishing goods in general, at the MECHANICS SHIRT STORE, No 306 Grand at A VOICE FROM THE POCKET WARDS every man

against extravagance in three ticklish times, and as Clothes must be worn whether the times are hard or not, public atten-tion is respectfully directed to SMITH BROTHERS, NO. 122 Fol-ton st., whose stock of FALL CLOTHING is the chespest, as well as the most varied and fashionable in New York. WINTER CLOTHIN

At Wholesale and Retail.
For Cash, Very Low.
WM. H De Graot & Son, Oak Hall,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and 47 and 49 Gold-Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and 47 and 49 Gold-st.

""Who is the Author of the Newsboy?" is the question that meets us at every turn of the treet. We must confess we do not know, and yet we have seldom, if ever, read a story which shows such unmittakable signs of genius. You ment he presents himself before you, and follow him through his mingled career of storm and simbline with the greatest anxiety" [IN. Y. Sunday Times.

This Newsboy is elegantly got up, with Illustrations, and makes a large 12me of 500 pages. Price 81 23.

J. C. Dechy, Publisher, No. 119 Nassaus-st., New York.,

And for sale by Bocksellers and News Agents averywhere. Single copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

And for sale by Booksallers and News Agents everywhere.

Single copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS,—We will offer, THIS MORNING, 506 fine plaid wool long SHAWLS, very large, at \$5, 200 mper de de, at \$6. Also, red French Cashmers long and square SHAWLS; printed Thibet do. All of the above goods have been purchased for cash at a great loss to the owners, and will be sold at about one-half their real value.

R. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, our Leonard-st.

FURS! FURS !- Ladies' Furs of extra quality, and of our manufacture only consisting of Capes, Victorines Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. Leany & Co., Hatters, Aster House, Broadway. RIBBONS, RIBBONS-RICH NEW RIBBONS-Just received, and will be sold, as usual, at half their Also, 500 dez Ludies' heat Kin Gloves at 4; 400 do. Gen at 5; E. H. LEADERAYER, 367 Broadway, cor. Leonar

WINTER CAMPAIGN-TREMENDOUS BARGAINS. #\$10,000 worth of fine WINTER CLOTHES, intended for the Broadway retail Irade, for sale at half price at Evany's Cloth-ing Warehouse, Nov. 68 and of Fultoness. All City Banks takes at part Lewis County, 30 cents; Washtenaw, 40.

at par, Lewis County, 30 cents; Washtonaw, 40.

Dorangement of the Liver is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American Physicians. It had for years attracted the closest attraction of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lava's great SPECIFIC, it was almost beyond the reach of medical shill. Themsands had periahed without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direction of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lava's, most completily brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pittle feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has ever falled of encocas when fairly tried.

Furthusers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lava's Crit-

fairly tried.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lixk's CalRunarro Liven Pills, and take mone else. There are other
Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.
Dr. M'Laxk's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can
now behad at all respectable Drog Stores in the United States
and Canada.

(48)

-DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BIT-DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTELS - Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 129 Arches. Philadelphia Will effectually cure Lives Complaints, Dyspopsis, Janudice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kitneys, and all diseases arking from a disordered Liver or Stomach; such as Constipations, Inward Viles, Fullness of Elood to the Head, Aschity of the Stomach, Naues, Heardburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness and Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eraptions, Sluking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Surmining of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffociating Sensations when in a lying Doubtion, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Faves or Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Formaction, Yellows ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Fluches of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

Spirits.

Spirits.

Spirits.

On Manual In New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 106 Fultonett; C. D. Rive, No. 126 Broadway, Havilland, Harall, & Risaley No. 39 Warren-et, Buyo & Fall, No. 126 Chambers; C. V. CLICKENER, & Co. No. 81 Barclay-et, Olcoyt, McKissov & Rossiya, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. Haves, Brocklyna and by druggists and fealers of medicine everywhere.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is by all ecknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale or retail, or applied in nine private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Pactory, No. 283 Broadway.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE fair or DESMLEATED TASTELLS FILLS, FOR fAVE AND AUX—Owing to the unerampled demand for the new specific for Fever and Ague, a wholesels and retail depot machen opened at No. 34 Brondway, nearly opposite the Fabernacie. The inventor of the reunedy, Mr Dussilla, will be necessariat stendance, and advice to meet particular cases of fewer and ague patients will be given gratulously by him. These Pills are warranted to cure the worst cases. Orders from the city trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESBLER, Agent, No. 541 Broadway.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—A WONDERFUL ASSISTANT TO NATURE —Persons who find it difficult to diges their food, who suffer from sourness in their stomachs, wind or choic pains, or a beny weight at the pit of their stomachs, should take a wine-glass of Dr. Hawa's Isylgorariac Spiair. This newly-discovered beverage is the most delicens in brightener is use. It imports new life to the weary and depressed; strength on the weak and fee-hie, and makes healthy the nervous and sickly. Laddes in Ill health should use Dr. Hawa's Isylogarating Spirit, Price deliper bottle. Radway & Co. No. 162 Fulton-st. Agents: Mrs. Haves, No. 139 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. Soid by Druggists everywhere.

RUPTURE. - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-ICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & Co. have just received the United States Letters Patent for Marsh's Radical Cure Fram, that took the premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palson. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surjical profession of this city, and will cure uine out of ten cases of reducable Hernia. All persons are candonné against infringing spon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. Marsh & Co., No. 24 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Subscribers to The Tribune wishing their Post-Office ad-dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly; and clab subscribers should give date of subscription. This would fequently prevent delay.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be ent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

We have heretofore published very full accounts of the riots which have occurred in Williamsburgh on the day of Election. Since that time there has been a long investigation before the Coroner, most of the testimony adduced being printed in this morning's paper. It is in evidence that the main riot occurred early in the morning at the poll of 1st District, Forrteenth Ward, in consequence of an attempt to arrest a man who was challenged, and refused to swear in his vote. Another disturbance occurred at zoon at the same poll, from similar causes, when the man who had challenged the obsoxious votes was set upon and severely beaten. The assailants were evidently all Irishmen. The Deputy-Sheriffs at ence interfered, and then the Irishmen get hoes, clubs, barrel staves and other weapons, and in the course of the fight a large number of persons were badiy beaten, some of whom have since died of their wounds. The first onset was upon a Mr. Silkworth, the challenger who had incurred the displeasure of the rioting party by objecting to some of their votes. In reply to the question if he was a voter, one of the rioters cried, "Down with the 'd-d heretics," and then assisted to drag Silkworth out of the room. It is also testified that the Irishmen armed themselves by tearing down fences and splitting the boards for clubs. Various incendiary expressions were used by the assailants, such as saying that they would like to "spill the blood of the "Protestants and d-d Know-Nothings." It is also said that the women in the house next to the poll threw stones from the windows upon the crowd, and clubs for the rioters to fight with. Some on both sides were armed with pistols, but there was little or no firing. According to the evidence, one of the Aldermen (Linsky) appears to have been interested on the side of the rioters, saying that he did not think the Deputy Sheriffs had a right to arrest any one, and that he would knife them if they attempted to seize him. The testimony is mostly such as restates or corroborates the above points, and the main facts proved are, that while the Deputy Sheriffs were at the polls in the discharge of their duty, they were assaulted by the mob, and, together with other citizens, were beaten. William Henry Harrison was killed there by a blow given by Oliver Lee. and John H. Smith was also killed by blows from clubs in the hands of Thomas Newman and a person unknown. These men were principals, and some thirty others accessories to the murder. having been engaged in the riot. At 12 o'clock

## be found in another column. WHO IS GOVERNOR!

last night, the Jury returned a verdict implicat-

ing a large number of persons, whose names will

If nothing gives way in some unexpected quarter, the following dispatches (in reply to our inquiries by Telegraph) very nearly insure the election of MYRON H. CLARK as Governor:

SYRACUSE, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854 

Rome, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

I have telegraphed Oswego County. Clark's apority is 1,407.

O. B. PEIRCE. majority is 1,407.

Oswego, Evening of Nov. 17, 1854. Clark's majority in Oswego County is Fourteen Hundred and Seren. E. M. Hill, Co. Clerk. Mr. Hill's is the identical authority on which the friends of Seymour were claiming, night before last, a reduction of Clark's majority in Oswego to One Thousand and Seven, which would beat him. The Oswego papers of Monday evening had the majority 1,216; but those received yesterday made it 1,407, as above. We think that must be the true figure, and cannot see how St. Lawrence can be other than as given above. But there never before were so many blunders in returns transmitted as Official, to say nothing of blunders in those only claiming to be semiofficial. In many counties the vote is given differently in different papers professing to transcribe from the same records, and we have first one statement, then another, then a third, or perhaps back to the first. Such a bewildering confusion as this year's election returns have been

we hope never to see again.

The Telegraph yesterday reported corrections as follows: The vote officially declared for Utster gave Clark 66 majority as we had it; but a mistake has since been detected in the computed vote of Marbletown, which, duly corrected, raises Clark's majority to 119. We have another dispatch, cutting down Seymour's majority in Herkimer 47 votes; we don't know about this. As to the rumors of cheating in this City, an error of three hundred discovered, &c., they must be sheer gammon. Cheating in the canvass is morally impossible; and the Board consists of our Aldermen, not more than half of whom care much for Seymeur's election. The County Clerk has the documents in charge, but he cannot cheat if he would and would not if he could. We do not defend the dilatory, dowdling manner in which votes are canvassed in this City; but the figures we give as Seymour's majority are those of the County Clerk himself, exceeding ours (probably by reason of imperfect ballots counted by the Clerk but not by our Reporters) to the extent of fifty-six votes. We think the Canvassers cannot put this City above 14,600 for Seymour, and we do not know another spot in which a variance of a dozen votes from this table

Allegany 770 Albany.
Broome 1703 Chemung
Cattaraugus 811 Delaware \*Cayuga. 1,505 Erie 5,123
\*Chautauque 1,368 Greene 322
\*Chenango 1,692 Hamilton 129 Columbia..... 64 \*Kings 3,318 782 \*Lewis 34 261 New-York 14,581 Cortisno ..... \*Fulton..... \*Genesee ..... \*Jefferson..... \*Queens ...... \*Rensselaer ..... \*Richmond..... \*Seneca....\* \*Steuben.... Liveston..... Suffotk..... 228 \*Tioga..... 182 \*Westchester..... \*Opondaga..... 182 \*Optario...... 1,151 Total ......28.008 Rockland ..... Saratoga..... Schobarie..... Sullivan..... Tompkins..... \*Official Warren ..... 260 Washington ..... 1,928 Wayne .....

. 28.231 CLARK ahead..... [Norg.-We do not here take account of the reported correction in Uster, adding 53 to Clark's maority, nor that in Herkimer, deducting 47 from Seymour. We hope they are all right, but understand that they are not included in the official returns for-warded to Albany. If they are right, we shall know it

-The Kings County canvass was completed yesterday, and the result exactly corresponded with our previous figures derived from the County Clerk-3,318 for Seymour. This strengthens the probability that this City will also stand by the Clerk's figures, if we can ever get it canvassed.

On the whole, therefore, we have a great mind to ery out "HURRAH FOR CLARK!" out we will try to hold on till Monday.

## THE "AMERICAN PARTY."

It is the hey-day of prosperity for this new conglomeration, and most of the journals are seduced into favoring it or bullied into silence. Those which refuse to bow down and worship it are threatened with its most relentless proscription. and we have many well-meaning friends who urge that we ought at least to be awed into silence with regard to it. One writes us as follows:

"What think you some of Know-Nothing:sm!"
"I sent you nearly 100 subscribers last winter and spring. You must change your course on that subject, or you will lose nearly all your subscribers. I advise as a friend of The Tribunk, and Greeley in particular. Respectfully, Joseph J Irwin."

Another more courteously remonstrates is the following terms:

following terms:

"In opposing the Know-Nothings, not that the premises you lay down are false, or your arguments failacious, but all attempts, by reason or arguments failacious, but all attempts, by reason or arguments failacious, but all attempts, by reason or argument to stay the stampede toward the mysterious Order are as futile as they would be in stopping a prairie fire.

"Know-Nothingism is an epidemic, which will, and must rage. You err, therefore, in wasting labor in opposition to it, thereby prejudicing itse miads of many against you, inducing them to withdraw from your subscription, the loss of which may be of little moment to you, but will be fatal to the growth of many a good principle, which has been planted, nutured, strengthened in their hears by your efforts.

"You may be able to lose your subscribers, but your emberribers cannot afford to lose The Failunk; and though they will only 'blie their ownnoses off' by stopping it, yet it is a question whether they ought to be permitted to do so, when such a catsatrophe can be prevented by any policy of our own which does not require the sacrifice of a principle. Keep the hearts of the public warm and their heads clear on the Temperance and Slavery questions, but let them go the length of their tether on Kuow Nothing-lim, else they will break loose from all restraint."

Another writes us after this fashiou:

"Whe does The Trainux stand up for the Irish

Another writes us after this fashion:

"Why does The Tribuse stand up for the Irish and the Catholics! They never went with you on any question, no never will. They are for Slavery, Rum and Ignorance; you are for Freedom, Temperance and Education; so you always will and always must be opposed to each other. Then why don't you give them up and go with those who are naturally your friends!"

-To these several criticisms and queries, we propose now to make answer:

We have no expectation that the great majority of the Irish and Germans naturalized among us will ever vote with us. We expect to confront them at the polls so long as we shall live. But it is one thing to vote that your neighbor is wrong on some controverted point, and quite another to vote down his right to a voice in deciding the question. We believe the great body of the American citizens who were born Irisa or Germans have been imbued with erroneous views on most current political topics; we will vote down these views when we can; but we will not vote away their right to a voice in the premises. There are very many Americans born who habitually vote as we do not; we labor to convert or overbear them; but we do not want them disfranchised, and would resist any movement to that end. Let every man have his vote: then if we are voted down we will submit to the will of the majority; if we triumph, we expect our antagonists to do that same.

2. Now as to Freedom. We have accepted in good faith the Republican theory of Government. We believe that "All men are created equal:' and that a deficiency of natural ability or literary attainment, while it necessarily limits the influence of a citizen, should not deprive him of his vote. Now suppose the Irish and Dutch were all wrong with regard to Slavery, shall we mend the matter by practically enslaving them? Is the denial of Political Franchises to some the true way to Rights for All? We cannot see it in that

We know, moreover, that the control of the 'Know-Nothing" machinery was long ago secured to the Pro-Slavery wireworkers, and that one of the chief objects of the movement is the 'crusbing out" or smothering of all Anti-Slavery sgitation. Thus The Baltimore Patriot exultingly

We infer that the secrecy so objectionable that it "We infer that the secrecy so objectionable that it is condemned even by the Jesuits has been necessary to effect the liberation of the citizen from the thraidem of party. Au open attempt at fusion or abandonment of the party flag might have been rebuked and defeated. The people have had therefore to meet in secret, like the Reformers of every age. The altars of Liberty, like those of Resigion, must sometimes be hidden from the eye of power. But we infer that the great purpose of the American party is the preservation of the American Union. That the means contemplated, consist in expunging every principle of

tion of the American Union. That the means con-templated, consist in expunging every principle of animosity against the country or its institutions.

""We sak if it be not as inevitable inference from the acts of the American party, that they will rebuke and repudiate this abolition rule of office? Will not the American party exclude this question from the balls of national legislation as they would Catholicism or Alienism? Will they not restore a harmosy which alone makes the Union useful, honor-calle or desirable? We do not expect from the Amer-can party any expression of opinion upon the merits can party any expression of opinion upon the merits of the question; we only expect that Abolitionism will be thrown out of the national issues, and remitted

for discussion and decision to the proper tribunals— the severeign States of the Union. Such is our opin-tion of this American movement—we expect that it will kill out every organized principle which militates egainst the harmony, the purity, or the perpetuity of the American Union."

To the same effect, The American Organ, just started at Washington, and edited by Vespasian Ellis, says:

Ellis, says:

"Is there a politician in this nation bold and reckless enough to assert that the 'American party,' in any respect, or to any extent seeks to stand on any other platform than the Constitution and the Union?

"Is there are right guaranteed by the Constitution either to the States or to individuals, which we do not maintain in its purity and in its full length and breadth! 'We shall maintain an it defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the "rights of the States, without diminution, as guaranteed thereby, opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence all who may assail them, or either of them. To this doctrine we stand pledged, and we defy our opponents to point to one single act done, or one sentiment expressed by the "American party, in conflict with this doctrine. Who at the North assails our principles, as promulgated in our first number! Who at the South can assail them!

"What rights of the Northern States do we oppose! What rights of the Northern States do we not maintain! What rights of either will we not defend to the last extremnty! None. The 'American party was formed on the basis of the Constitution and the Union, and is destined to preserve both, by purifying the body politic, and exercising a consecrative influence wherever its organizations prevail."

We might quote enough more of the same sort, "Is there a politician in this nation bold and reck-

We might quote enough more of the same sort, but it is needless. Suffice it that the "Know-"Nothing" movement is in the hands of the Union-savers of 1850, and will be steadily shaped to their ends. Individuals, and perhaps certain localities, may demur; but the movement is the latest dodge of Hunkerism. Nobody believes that an earnest contemner of Slavery will be pushed by it for the Presidency; nobedy doubts that the nomination by it of any such man as Charles Sumner or S. P. Chase for the Presidency would rend is into fragments. It can be kept alive only by the most rigid avoidance of all exciting and agitating topics. It is in fact a back-fire set by Silver-Grevism to stop the advance of the Auti-Nebraska spirit in the Free States. When it shall have subserved this end, it will be allowed to die out and give place to some fresher humbug.

As to our own fature, in which our friends evince so deep an interest, we do not share their apprehensions. It is quite likely that we shall lose some subscribers through "Know-Nothing" proscription, but our subscription prices are so low, and the present cost of paper, &c., so high, that a few thousands of subscribers more or less will make little odds in our annual balance sheet. Certainly, we would rather gain patrons than lose; but we cannot sell our convictions for subscriptions. If the time should ever come when the public does not value our labors in this field enough to let us live by them, we shall be very willing to try another vocation. But the better portion of our readers will not easily be alienated from THE | yearly dispatched for the purpose. But now, there TRIBUNE. Having lived so long under the stigma of being a patron and admirer of the negroes, we shall not be killed at once by the imputation that we are standing up for the Irish and the

Catholies. We rejoice that this question has arisen in such time and shape as to try those who have too long invelghed without contradiction against "dema-"gogue sm" and "courting the Irish vote." We believe no single appeal was anywhere made to Adopted Citizens as such to vote the Whig ticket at the late election; we, certainly, made none; and it is our firm belief that Ullmann obtained more votes from men born in Europe than Clark did. Most surely, we never wished Adopted Citizens to vote with us on any other grounds than those common to all Americans, and never appealed to them as a class except to urge them to burst the shackles which bound them so generally to the car of Slavery and Sham-Democracy, and look at the questions really in dispute with their own eyes. They never were, to any considerable extent, our subscribers; we do not expect that they ever will be. That may seem to argue bad taste on their part, as the way they vote may imply defective education; but neither bad taste nor imperfect training affords any sufficient excuse for disfranchisement. We cannot renounce the cardinal principles of our political faith, but must still insist on Rights for All.

RUSSIAN ANNEXATION IN ASIA.

Something like a year since THE TRIBUNE was the first to call the attention of the public to the designs of the Russian Government upon that extensive portion of North-Eastern Asia lying between Siberia and China proper. This the coast of the sea of Okotsk and the sea of Japan, watered by the great river Amoor, one of the largest streams of the globe, which penetrates some 1,500 miles directly into the interior of the continent, with a magnificent harbor at the mouth of that river, and rich in mineral as well as vegetable treasures, has now passed from the control of the sparse and quarrelsome Manchoo tribes that have possessed it for centuries, and from the suzerainty of the now tottering Tartar dynasty of Pekin, into the hands of the bold, patient, and energetic Russians, who, whatever be their charter in European relations, certainly appear upon the Asiatic stage, and among italeffete monarchies and exhausted traditions, as an innovating, civilizing, and regenerating power. And not content with thus scizing on one of the most valuable. though most remete and ungovernable provinces of the Chinese Empire, the same unscrupulous hands have also snatched one of the islands of Japan, leaving the stagnationists of that owlish realm to digest the insult as they may. For making this second acquisition. Muravieff.-the Governor of Eastern Siberia, a man of original and daring mind, who has been allowed, we doubt not, according to the usual policy of St. Petersburg in such cases, to follow his own course in this matter, -has had the ready reason of every fillbuster, the necessity of securing what he had already occupied. The island of Saghalien, 500 miles long and 50 wide, as we are told, of rich soil, but small population, extends its northern extremity before the mouth of the Amoor at such proximity that without the island the harbor could not be safe against a hostile force. Accordingly, Muravieff has taken the island.

According to the data furnished by McCulloch, the entire territory thus annexed to the Russian Empire is 725,000 square miles in area, or but one-eighth less than the United States east of the Mississippi, or than France, Italy, Austria and Turkey, all together. As to the numbers of the pepulation, we have no means of knowing what they may be; the Manchoos, however, form the principal part of it. These Tartars, nomads now as of yore, have fallen from the power they wielded two hundred years ago, when they imposed a race of monarchs and an official language upon the toilsome millions of China. Since that memorable event, they have acknowledged a nominal subjection to the Brother of the Sun and Moon at Pekir, but that potentate has exercised

ever his original patrimony none of the despotic authority swayed by him in his acquired dominions. The real government has returned to the scattered local chieftains, who have furnished to their relative and suzerain the most efficient troops of his army, but only in consideration of suitable gifts of money or merchandise in return. Thus weakened by the want of a center, and of all concert of action, the Manchoos and their country could not fail, as the event has proved, to become a prey to their grasping and enterprising neighbors of the North.

The pending civil war in China offered too good

an opportunity to be neglected by a man of the stamp of Muravieff. The pretext he employed was the interruption of the trade between Russia and China, caused quite naturally, by this very war. This trade has hitherto been conducted overland by caravans, having their depot, according to treaty and long usage, at Kiakta on the Siberian frontier; but last year this commerce, if not altogether stopped, was seriously diminished, and the caravans were unable to return with their usual quantity of Chinese products. Hereupon Muravieff notified the Celestial Government that this state of things could not be tolerated and that a new and secure channel for the traffic must be provided. Of course, that Government, being at the time engaged in desperately defending its own existence, could not pay any attention to such a notice, and the Russian Governor soon proceeded to attend to it himself in the most effectual manner, by seizing the province in question with its invaluable river and harbor, by means of which the trade hitherto confined to Kiakta can now be conveniently transacted with Shanghai and the other sea ports of China, thus securing for Russia the privileges from which she, of all the nations having treaties with China, has heretofore been excluded. Indeed, it seems that this coastwise trade has even now become active, and that the year's supply of tea has already been sent to Russia by the new route. Of course the Russians have promptly taken care to fortify the mouth of the river. It is there that the main portion of Admiral Panium's fleet-a part of which only was at Petropavlofsk during the recent attack-has taken refuge from the more powerful allied squadron pursuing them from the Chinese waters.

The possession of the Amoor totally changes the relations between Russia and her colonies on the Pacific. Hitherto, for want of such a means of communication, the Home Government has been obliged to send supplies and stores for Kamtchatka. Sitks and all its posts in that part of the world, from the Baltic by the tedious and expensive route of Cape Horn, one or two ships being is an almost uninterrupted water communication to the Baikal Sea in the Siberian province of Irkutsk; and we learn from our late Californian journals that steamboats are already plying there. The artillery, munitions and veteran soldiers employed in the late defense of Petropavlofsk came down by this new route, and intercourse between the European settlements of Siberia and the ceast, hitherto impossible, will now become comparatively easy and frequent. As a consequence banishment to Siberia will by and bye cease to be perpetual seclusion from intercourse with the civilized world, and the Czar will have to discover some new and less accessible region for his penal colony. But spart from this rather distant result, the event is one pregnant with important issues. An important ship-building station can hardly fail to grow up at the mouth of the river, as soon at least as the cessation of the present war shall allow of such expansion. Inexhaustible forests of oak and pine, said to be of the best quality, are easily accessible, and will naturally be put to use. The Russians on the Pacific freed by mere remoteness from the deadening stringency of the Czarian despotism, coming out upon a broader and freer sphere, and stimulated by the splendid example presented on the opposite shore of that ocean, may possibly attain there a historical development and discharge a function in the economy of humanity, denied to them upon the soil of their native continent. But, however this may be, it is certain that for barbarous, besotted and decaying Asia, the permanent presence and action of this new disturbing element is a fact whose significance no thoughtful observer will despise.

The Courier and Enquirer of yesterday publishes an announcement, received by telegraph from London to Liverpool, to the effect that Louis Napoleon has concluded to yield the point in the case of Mr. Soule, and allow that gentleman to pass through France on his way to Madrid. The Manchester Examiner makes a similar statement, which may prove true; but though we were prepared for some concession from M. Benaparte, so complete an abandonment of a course of action he had beyond doubt deliberately adopted, does not seem consistent with the prevalent idea of his character. If it be so, though he will not have gained anything either in private reputation or public influence by his open insult to the American people, he will no doubt have extricated himself from an unpleasant and difficult position. Diplomatic and possibly commercial non-intercourse with this country, could not strengthen much the hold of the usurper upon his blood-stained and dis-

A trustworthy correspondent in Nisgara Co. says that the New-York papers have no reason to put down the Member of Congress from that District (the Hon. T. T. Flagler) as a Conservative Whig, "unless the Anti-Slavery ele-'ment is considered eminently conservative."

A Know-Nothing paper, called The Crusader, and published by an Italian named Secchi de Casali, favors us with the following genial observations:

"The last election in the State of New-York presented a strong evidence of rescality and total destitution of fair honesty among the parties press. The TRIBUNE has been the foremest in this drivy business.

THE TRIBUNE cannot assonish any honorable person."

We have no objections to any use Mr. Socchi may make of the liberty of speech, but it may not be officious to suggest that before he abuses us a great deal more, he would do well to pay back the borrowed money with which, in times past, he has been relieved at our expense.

THE PROFEE'S COLLEGE will hold its next meeting Elmira, (Erie R. R.) on Wednesday next, (22d inst.,) when the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON will be among the speakers in behalf of a more Practical Education than is now generally accorded. He will speak at the public meeting in the evening.

A telegraphic dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., says the brig Pedrazza, from Nassau and New-Provence, went ashore on Absecom Beach this morning at 3 o'clock and bilged. No lives were lost. Th vessel will be a total loss. Her crew are now engaged in stripping her.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854. President Pierce is busily at work on his Message It is understood that he will invite Congress to logis

late for the better safety of life at sea. Mr. Collins has left the city. Mr. Aspinwall and James Murphy are here; the latter has completed his contract for the engines of the Niagara.

The Union of this morning says that judging from aformation received in Washington, the Emperer Napoleon's reasons for prohibiting Mr. Soulé from passing through France must be grave indeed, to reserve them from the imputation of being a national

FURTHER FROM MEXICO-THE GOVERN-MENT FORCES DEFEATED BY ALVA REZ, &c. BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

The New Orleans papers of Saturday last, as late as due, are to hand. They contain the details of the Mexican news received by the steamships Orizaba, and which, in some particulars, is quite the reverse at the account received by telegraph direct from New

It sppears that in the battle fought at Campo Guerrero the victory belonged to the forces of Alvares, who routed and killed 300 of the Government treops. Alvarez's ron, at the head of some guerilla forces had captured a number of prisoners and some 2,000

General Alvarez had issued an address to the citizens of Mexico, denouncing the dictator Santa Anna and closing with: "Down with the tyrant,-death to the despot."

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

BALTINORE, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

By the arrival of the back Antelope at this port, Rio Janeiro dates are to October 7. She brings a cargo of 3,000 bags coffee.

A heavy business was doing at Rio in Coffee. The transactions during September comprised 219,000 bags, and since the lat of October there had been sales of 42,000 bags. The better qualities were firm, and the feeling was in favor of maintaining the quoted rates. Fine dark coffee was very scarce. The stock of all kinds on hand consisted of 40,000 bags. Quotations: Superiors, 4|350 #4|300; good firsts, 4|150 #4|200; first ordinary, 3||900 #4||; second good, 3||700 #3||800; second second goo

14 v 16c. V arrobe.

Spirits Turpentine was lower; sales had been made of 200 bbbs, at 60 v 80c. V gallon.

Beesewas was nominal at 20 v 21c. V arrobe.

There was very little doing in the market for American Domestics, and the prices obtained were losing

ican Domestics, and the prices occasion.

The stock of Flour on hand, lst October, was 7,300 bbls. Gallego and Haxall were quoted at 23 @25 8500; Southern and Western at 24 24 24 300, and Philadelphia at 24 In Freights there was but little doing at a slight decline in rates for the States; 70 cents was the quotation to northern ports.

Sailed for New-York, Sept. 26, the Agnes; Oct. 1, the Sarah Chase, and Oct. 3, the Turk. The bark Virgibia was loading for New-York and brig Balmont for Philadelphia.

PATAL AFFRAY.

PATAL AFFRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

A quarrel occurred last evening at our Naval Asylum, between two pensioners named Drussock and Wm. C. Riggs, during which the former pushed the latter down with great violence, and in the fall he struck his head against a wall and died instantly from concussion of the brain. Drussock has been committed to answer the charge. He is 55 years of age and Riggs was nearly 70. The latter was one of the crew with Commodore Decatar at the burning of the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli.

Numerous daring burglaries were committed in this city last night. At one of them, in Front-st., a policeman discharged a revolver, and the burglar returned the fire and made his escape.

SLOOPS-OF-WAR SARATOGA AND CYANE.
Boston, Friday, Nov. 17, 1834.
Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy
Yard to fit out the U. S. sloops of war Cyane and Sar-

atoga as soon as possible.

The weather is cloudy and cold, with indications of

THE WRECK OF THE NEW ERA.

DEAL BEACH, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

The New-Era remains in the same position, with her masts still standing, and her hull full of water. The sea was so high yesterday, that she could not be boarded, but it is smoother this morning. One hundred and sixty bodies have been picked up, in all, and it is doubtful if any more will be found here, as the current has changed. All the valuables and clothing are in the hands of Coroner Wooley.

FALL OF A CHURCH-TOWER.

FALL OF A CHURCH-TOWER.

CINCISNATI, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

At New London, Butler County, yesterday, the ower of the new Congregationalist church in course f construction fell on the workines and others, and diled Robert Jones, N. Jones, John C. Jones, and rounded ten others, one or two of them fatally.

John C. Jones is a wealthy Welchman, and is generally known among his countrymen throughout the erally known among his countrymen throughout the

Money matters are quiet, and are again beginning to assume a more natural and settled appearance. There have been no failures among merchants, and the indications are that the worst of the panic has

been experienced.

Eastern Exchange is quoted at 1½ to 2½ per cent.

premium, without much demand for it.

Hogs are selling at \$3 75 to \$4.

THE ASIA'S ADVICES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1854.

The advices per the steamship Asia were received by the Associated Press of this city to-day, but they have had no material effect upon our Cotton market, which, from other causes, has become rather heavy and unsettled. The business to-day was restricted to 4,000 bales, at the quotation of 8½c. for Middling.

The stock of Cotton now on hand at this port is estimated at 141,500 bales. A undertate business is dotimated at 141,500 bales. A moderate business is do-in Breadstuffs at \$8 for Ohio Flour, and 95c, for mixed Corn. The market for Coffee is dull and drooping, and small sales of Rio have taken place at 94c. We quote Sterling Exchange at 94 V cent.

The steamable Prometheus has arrived at this port from New-York, and in conjunction with the Daniel Webster, will soon reopen our connection with Cali-fornia via the Nicaragua route.

CHARLESTON FREE FROM YELLOW FEVER. CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1854. Our city is now enrirely free from yellow fever, and business is beginning to resume its wonted activity.

A CARD FROM THE HON. WM. H. ROB-ERTSON

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: My attention has been directed to several articles that have recently appeared in your paper, calling upon me, as Chairman of the Whig County committee of Westchester, for information with reference to the distribution of tickets in certain lo-

calities in this county.

Allow me to say that I am not now, nor have I been for the last two years, a member of that Com-

To the supervision of the Editor of The Hadson River Chronicle was entrusted the distribution of Whig tickets for Westchester County, and upon ap-plication to him you may obtain the information you desire.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't, Katomah, Nov. 17, 1854. W. H. ROBERTSON

Thank you, Mr. R. We are glad to be put on the track of the treachery-still more, to be assured that the information will be forthcoming. And now, Mr. William C. Howe, Editor of The Hudson River Chronicle, will you be so good as to explain this dark business, and tell us why and how it came to pass that no Whig ballots were provided for Somers and other towns of the county by the Whig County Committee or by yourself, and that but for the discovery of the default by a clergyman the night before Election there would have been several towns entirely destitute of Whig ballots ?

[It may be proper here to add that the clergyman aforesaid was only interested in the matter as an active Temperance man, taking no part in politics aside from the Temperance question.]